

Friday, May 12, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID,  
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR,

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

New-Manover County Nominations.

For the Legislature.

SENATE,

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

DAVID REID.

DEFINITE ACCEPTANCE.—It is with extreme pleasure that we announce to our readers the fact that Mr. Reid has definitely accepted the nomination of the Convention as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor. A friend writes us from Goldsboro, that he had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Reid there on Monday, on his way to meet the federal candidate at Newbern, on Wednesday. Our correspondent writes us that he was in fine spirits, and that his health had so far improved, that he hopes to be able to go through the arduous canvass without much difficulty; and you may safely add, says our friend, that he will be sure to give a good account of himself in the contest with Mr. MANLY. We presume the Standard of Wednesday, will give Mr. Reid's appointments; if so, we will, as a matter of course, publish them in this paper if possible.

Now then, brother democrats, that we have commenced the campaign in real earnest, let us work in season and out of season. Let us second, by every honorable means, the efforts of our gallant standard bearer. We have said before, that our chances of carrying the old North State are better than they have been in many years, if we will only do our whole duty. Let us resolve that we will succeed, and we can do it. Above all things, let us, as our deadliest enemies, fling from us apathy and lukewarmness. Let us go into the fight with a determination to whip, and we will assuredly do so. Let every Democrat in North Carolina think, that upon his exertions, the election will hang, and we promise our friends that we will achieve a glorious triumph. Go to work, then, like men, with a heart and a will!

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received the Raleigh Standard containing Col. Reid's appointments, (given below,) and also the correspondence between him and the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination. We cannot this week publish the correspondence, but will in our next. Col. Reid's letter of acceptance is conceived in the very best spirit.

COL. REID'S APPOINTMENTS.—Col. Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:—

Newbern, Craven,	10th May.
Beaufort, Carteret,	12th "
Kinston, Lenoir,	15th "
Washington, Beaufort,	17th "
Swan Quarter, Hyde,	20th "
Plymouth, Washington,	23rd "
Windsor, Bertie,	25th "
Halifax,	29th "
Louisburg, Franklin,	1st June.

OLD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—The R. W. Grand Encampment, and the R. W. Grand Lodge of the Order of Old Fellows, of the State of North Carolina, held their annual meetings in this place on Wednesday last.—We noticed quite a number of strangers in town; we presume in attendance upon these meetings. We have not been furnished with their proceedings, and therefore cannot know what was done or said.

On yesterday, Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., celebrated its sixth anniversary in quite a spirited manner. A procession was formed in front of their Hall at 9 o'clock, A. M., from whence it marched to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where Bro. EDWARD CAST- WELL delivered an address explanatory of the ends and objects of Odd Fellowship. The address was eloquent and appropriate in matter, and was delivered in the very best style. It was received with the highest marks of approbation by the large and intelligent audience who were present on the occasion. After the conclusion of the interesting exercises at the Church, the Order, accompanied by quite a number of ladies, proceeded down the river on a pleasure excursion, which we learn was one of the gayest and most enchanting pleasure trips that has ever been made upon our river. The day was delightful, and all seemed to be in the highest spirits. Many returns of the same delightful scenes to the Order.

REMAINS OF CAPTAIN BURGWIN.—It will be seen from the Order (No. 11) of Genl. Marshall, that the remains of the gallant and lamented Capt. Burgwin are daily expected to arrive in this place. The history of the present war, so pregnant with the glorious deeds of our brave countrymen in arms, does not present a brighter name than that of the gallant North Carolinian whose remains we are called upon to honor with the tokens of our respect and gratitude. He died as the soldier loves to die, on the battle field, amidst the pealing of artillery and the clashing of arms, bravely leading on his men to the assault. We trust that our citizens, as one man, will hold themselves in readiness to escort his remains to their "last sad resting place."

THE DRAMA.—On to-night the Thalian Association will present to the citizens of Wilmington the Petit Comedy of the "Jew and the Doctor," and the afterpiece of "The Invisible Prince, of the Island of Tranquil Delights." The latter piece, on its first presentation, some ten or fourteen days ago, was received by our citizens with extraordinary eclat, and we presume, as a matter of course, it will draw a large house this evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Optimist" and "Mr." are both received, and will be considered and disposed of next week. Our columns are too much crowded this week.

WE are requested to state, that White's Creek Post Office, is kept at White Hall, Bladen Co., late Westbrook.

GEN. L. H. MARSHALL, the delegate from this district to the Democratic National Convention, left home on Monday last, for Baltimore, for the purpose of attending the Convention which is to assemble on the 22d inst.

COMMISSIONERS ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage, held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected to their respective offices:—

Dr. JAMES F. McREAR, Chairman of the Board.  
Dr. JOHN L. MEARES, Port Physician.  
NEILL McLAURIN, Clerk of the Board,  
and RICHARD W. PRICE, was elected Harbor Master.

N. B.—Our reporter informs us that there were only twenty-one written applications for the office of Harbor Master presented and considered by the Board. The number of un-written applications made to different members of the Board, was entirely too numerous to mention.

AT a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Wilmington, the resolution adopted at a public meeting of the citizens, requesting them (the Commissioners) to subscribe the sum of \$100,000 on behalf of the town of Wilmington, in the capital stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was considered, and rejected by an almost unanimous vote. The Commissioners think they have no power under the existing law to make the subscription.

NEW REFORM ASSOCIATION IN ENGLAND.—Amongst the details brought to our shores by the America, there is none more interesting than the account which we find in a Manchester paper, of the formation of a club consisting of a large number of the most prominent and intelligent liberal members of the House of Commons, which has for its object the extension of the elective franchise, equality of taxation, and curtailment of the expenditures of the British Government. When the leading men of the British empire take the matter in hand, then we may entertain a rational hope that liberal principles will succeed. We doubt not that this "Parliamentary Association" will ere long comprise within its roll a large number of the choice spirits of the English Parliament.

THE UNION MAGAZINE.—We have received the May number of this delightful monthly, for which we tender to the publisher our very best thanks. We have looked through its pages & must say, in justice to the fair conductor Mrs. Kirkland, that we do not know when we have derived more pleasure from the perusal of one of our monthlies. The "Union" is peculiarly fitted for a lady's centre table. Its embellishments, if there was not a word of printed matter in the whole work, are really worth the subscription. Its matter, however, is really good. We do not know any way in which our fair friends could better expend three dollars, than in purchasing the monthly volume of this beautiful, and at the same time valuable, periodical. (Israel Post, 146 Nassau Street, New York, Publisher—\$3 per annum.)

GEN. SCOTT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—Our readers will see that according to our promise, we have devoted a large portion of this week's paper to the bill of charges made out by Gen. Scott, in his letter of the 24th of February against the War Department, and the answer to that famous production from the pen of Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of War, as contained in his letter of the 21st ultimo.

One of the most grave and serious charges made by the Whig press against the present administration is, that it has pursued a systematic course of ill-treatment and persecution towards Gen. Scott. We, on the other hand, have uniformly denied that such was the case. The letter of Gen. Scott, which we publish, it is to be presumed, contains a statement of all the ills inflicted upon him by the Administration. Certainly he ought to understand the matter as well as any of his friends. His bill of charges is drawn up not in the most temperate or moderate manner, and to say the least of it, is in very bad taste and style, even supposing all his charges and statements were true. But, when it turns out that the whole fabric of his "bill of complaint" is baseless, then, indeed, does his character and his conduct appear in rather an unfortunate light before the American people. The letter of Mr. Marcy in answer, is one of the best written documents we have ever perused. Its tone is calm, deliberate, and temperate, yet there is a vein of quiet withering sarcasm flowing through every sentence, that must make its object writhe and writhe, even though the coat of his vanity and self-conceit be as thick and impenetrable as the hide of the Hippopotamus. The answer in point of fact and argument is triumphantly complete. We ask any candid man to read both documents, and then if he is not of like opinion, we will give the matter up. We beg our democratic readers to read both carefully, and put away the papers containing them for future reference.

BATTLE OF ROSALIA.—Our readers will recollect that we published in our last, from a Philadelphia paper, the news of a battle having been fought at Rosalia, 60 miles from Chihuahua, in New Mexico. The steamer Fashion arrived at New Orleans on the 3d from the Brazos, and amongst the passengers was J. L. COLLINS, bearer of despatches from Gen. PRICE's headquarters to our government.—From him the Picayune has received a very interesting account of the Battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, or Rosalia, the main features of which are these: The American forces under Genl. PRICE numbered about 700, whilst the Mexicans, under Governor TRIAS, numbered between 1500 and 2000, entrenched in the town above named. The Mexicans fought with unusual bravery throughout the whole day. About dusk the Americans succeeded in working their way into the Plaza, where the Mexicans surrendered. The Mexicans had about 150 killed and the like number wounded, whilst on the American side, five only were killed and 20 wounded. The officers, including Gov. TRIAS, some 40 in number, were taken prisoners. Fourteen pieces of artillery, and 2000 stand of arms were captured by our forces.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We clip the following from the Petersburg Republican of Wednesday:—

Since our last, says the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday, we have received the returns of several counties, but no father gains and losses. They stand as before, viz: eleven net Democratic gain—equal to twenty-two members, or twenty-five on joint ballot. Only nine counties to lose from—amongst which stand last year as follows: Democratic—Alleghany, Fayette & Nicholas, Grayson and Carroll, Isle of Wight, Lee, Pocahontas, Roanoke, Scott, & 8. Whig—Logan and Boone.—I. We shall probably carry them all again—(seven are certain)—and hope to redeem Logan and Boone.

WHY IS NORTH-CAROLINA A WHIG STATE?

—Of course, as a democrat, we think it singular that any State in the Union should contain a majority of whigs. Believing, as we do, that the measures of the democratic party, when carried into practice, will secure to the great mass of the people of every portion of the Union, the greatest amount of prosperity and happiness, we cannot, but as a consequence of this belief, think it extraordinary that any respectable portion of the American people should be opposed to them. How incomprehensibly extraordinary then, is it to us, that North Carolina, above all other States in the Union, should remain, as it were, bound with hooks of steel to the car of federalism, when she, of all the sisterhood, ought to have the least sympathy with that party and its measures. There is some seeming reason why the State of Massachusetts should adopt and cling to the principles of the modern federal party, or at least the principles which that party once professed, and which they would carry out now, if they had the power. She is largely to be benefited by the doctrine of protection in the adjustment of the Tariff. She too, is deeply interested in the establishment of a "national regulator," or at least the moneyed oligarchy of her metropolis. Besides, federalism is congenial to her soil. But why North Carolina should have clung so close to the fortunes of federalism for the last twelve years, as to have acquired the sobriquet of "the Massachusetts of the South," must really surprise any man of reflection. What has North Carolina to gain by the prevalence of whig principles, even supposing that self-interest alone were to guide her in the adoption of her principles? Nothing. She has no manufactures to be protected. Her currency is now sound, and she has quite enough "paper" afloat for all legitimate purposes, and therefore does not want a National Bank.—Again: she has hitherto been ever foremost when the honor of the Union was involved by the acts of foreign nations, therefore is it not singular that she should now range herself side by side with the federalists of New England, in opposition to her own country, in the war which that country is now waging with Mexico. Strange that such should be the case. But is this really the case now? We hope not; we think not. North Carolina is at heart as purely a democratic State as any in the Union, and we feel assured she will show herself to be so in the coming campaign. The great mass of her voters are at this moment democrats in feeling and principle, and they only require to be emancipated from the trammels of party discipline to become so in name also. All we ask is, that whigs will calmly and dispassionately examine the principles and measures of the two great parties aside from prejudice, and we feel certain that they cannot help becoming democrats.

"Secondly," I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention—and, in this connection I beg permission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect "that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention, I had stated, 'that I would not suffer my name to be used,' are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remarks of mine. It has not been my intention at any moment to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whenever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party."

The above is from General Taylor's letter of the 20th of April, (written two days before the one we publish in another column.) addressed to the Editors of the Richmond Whig. Go it old Zack! That's the way to chat to the Clay men! Gen. Taylor has adopted for his motto in politics as well as on the battle field "Gen. Taylor never surrenders." Now it seems to us, that the great Whig party are in just about as pretty a little dilemma as we could wish to see them. Henry Clay, in his address to "The People" tells them tolerably plainly, that he intends to be their candidate, and the old hero of Buena Vista, not to be outdone by "Harry of the West," says as plain as words can be, that he means to run any how. Go it, ye crickets! But what are our Whig friends to do under these very peculiar circumstances? If they nominate old Zack, why Mr. Clay will kick up, if we are to judge from his past life, of which the leading feature has been to rule or ruin his party. If, on the other hand, the Philadelphia Convention should nominate Mr. Clay, or any other man, why then Gen. Taylor will be in the field as a third candidate. Possibly this is their game. Possibly they want to throw the election into the House of Representatives. They can't do this. The Democratic nominee will get a majority of votes in the Electoral College, no matter what or how many candidates the Whigs may have in the field. We understand that the Whig wire-workers at Washington City have never before been so completely nonplussed as on the reception of this letter of General Taylor, in which he announces his determination to run at all hazards. Can they throw both Taylor and Clay overboard, and take up some third man, say McLean, Crittenden or Scott? We think they cannot. They will be compelled to nominate old Zack, or enter the campaign with the certainty of defeat staring them in the face. But why speculate—a few weeks will solve the whole difficulty.

GENL. TAYLOR'S ALLISON LETTER.—From an article in the Union of Sunday morning, we are led to believe that the letter from Gen. Taylor, published in another place, addressed to Capt. Allison, was prepared in Washington City and sent to Baton Rouge for the signature of the old hero. The contents of the letter—indeed, almost the very words of the letter—were published in some Whig papers days before the letter itself appeared. The political game between the Clayites and the Taylors is waxing more interesting every day.

TO A DOWN EASTER.—In the Raleigh Register of the 6th instant, we would simply say that we never reply to anonymous communications.

GOV. SHUNK.—We notice that the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, stands quite a good chance for the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. This is not the first time we have heard the name of Gov. Shunk mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and we would not be surprised if he had many strong friends in the Convention, at the same time that we are almost certain that Judge Woodbury is the choice of a majority of the Democracy of the old North State.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In another column we give from the Baltimore Sun, a synopsis of the Foreign News, brought by the Bujania. The only copy of the Sun which arrived here on Wednesday, was received by the Commercial Office, to the courtesy of whose proprietor we are indebted for a slip.

GEN. TAYLOR'S VERY LAST.—Really we are tired of the almost numberless foolish and contradictory epistles which the Hero of Buena Vista has thought proper, in his prurience for Presidential honors, to put forth to the world, and we presume our readers share with us in the feeling. Indeed, we had determined not to cumber our columns with any more of these documents. The following, however, which Genl. Taylor has thought proper to indite quite recently, as it is intended to be a final manifesto of his political notions, we thought ought to be known to the people of North Carolina. The letter itself is addressed to his (Genl. Taylor's) brother-in-law, Capt. Allison, and, from its structure, is no doubt intended as a guide for his partisans in the coming campaign. In truth, it amounts to nothing; or if we are to draw any inference at all from the letter, it is that Genl. Taylor, if elected President, so far as the great political questions of the day and the country are concerned, would act the part of a mere automaton in the hands of a majority of Congress.

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR—My opinion has recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention. I have consulted the counsel of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party power to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons. I cannot, I believe, have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but I cannot, as you upon matters of policy, which may be right to day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First.—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a whig, but not an ultra whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second.—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to exercise his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest fraud and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest fraud and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest fraud and want of consideration by Congress. 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